Possible mechanism of the growth inhibition by 2-deoxyglucose (2-DOG) and removal of the toxic effect by expression of a 2-DOG-6-P phosphatase

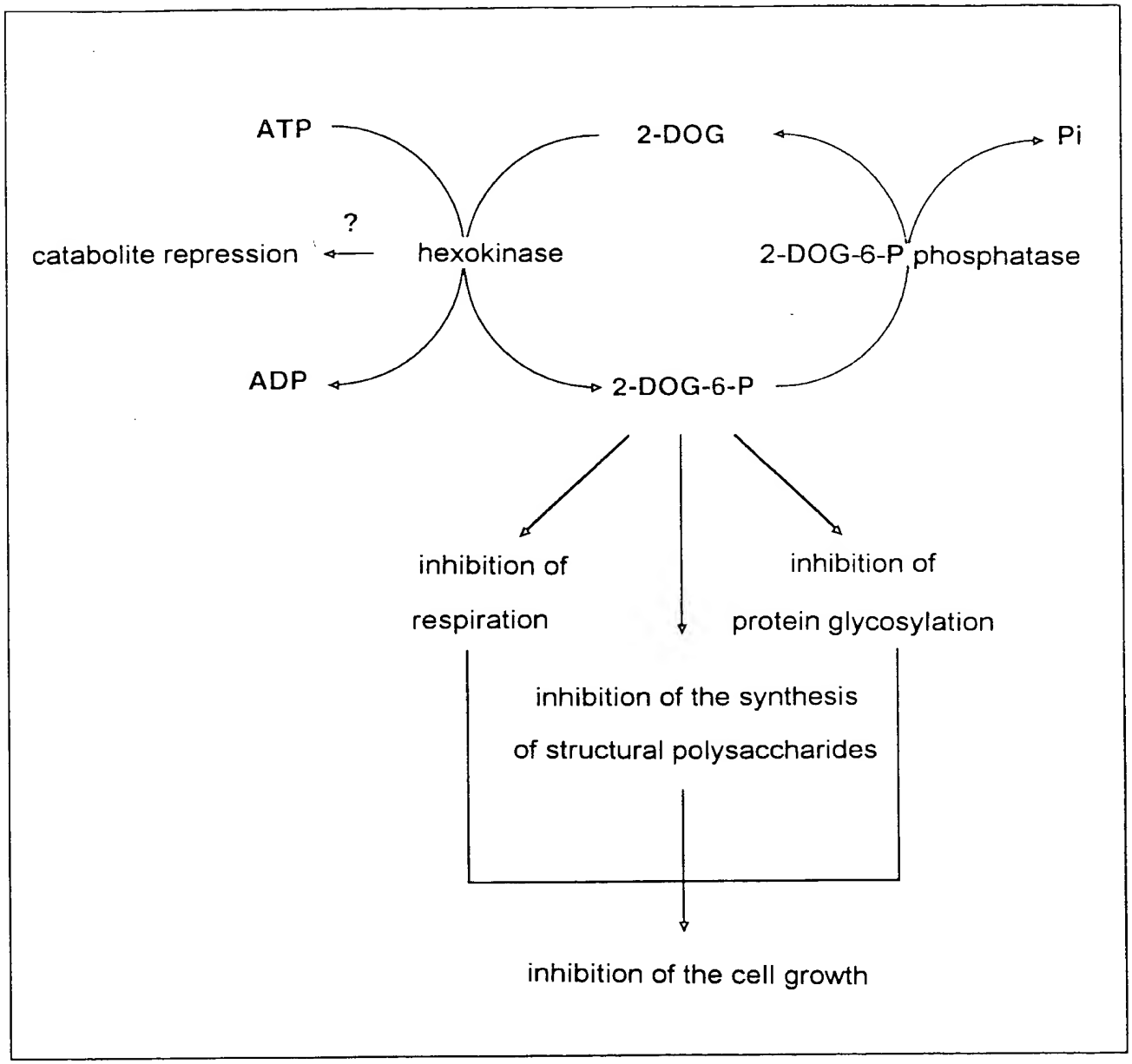

Figure 1

Detection of the toxicity of 2-deoxyglucose:
Tobacco and potato

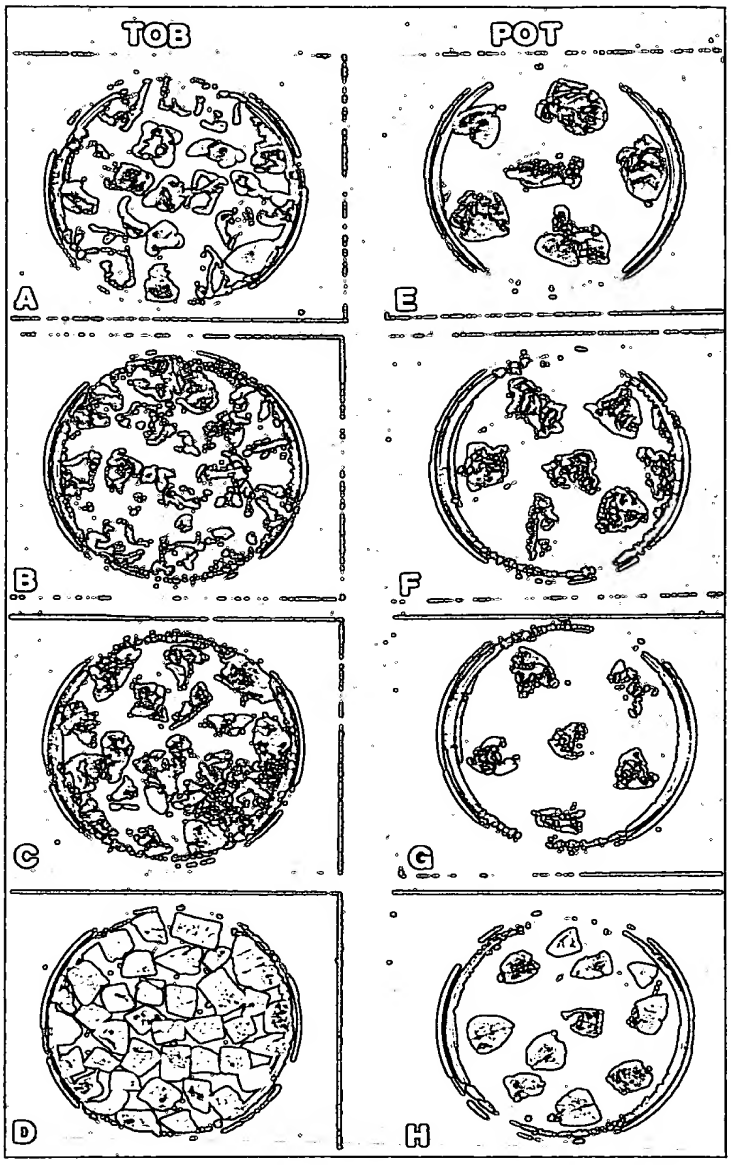

Figure 2A

Detection of the toxicity of 2-deoxyglucose:
Pea, rape and wheat

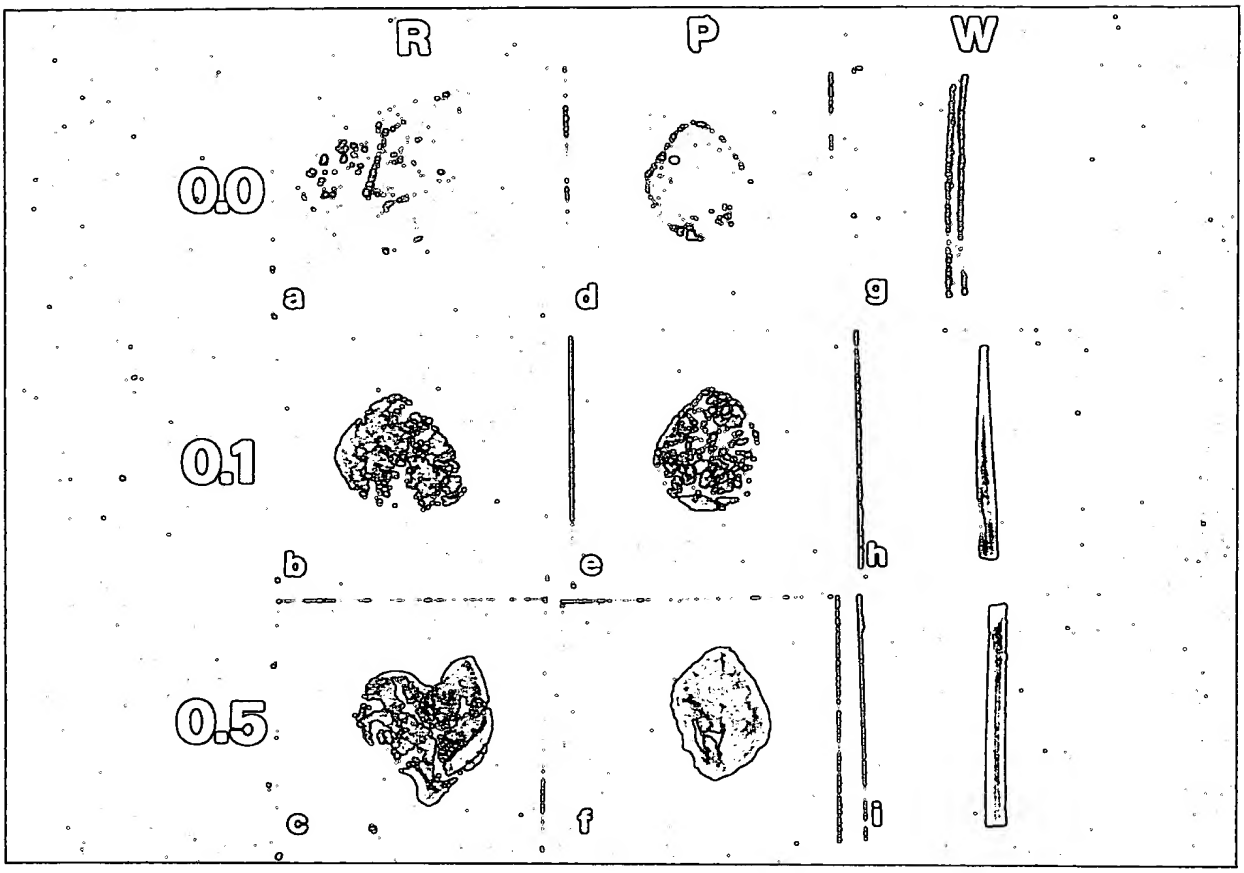

Figure 2B

PCR amplification and cloning of th $DOG^{R}1$ gen from Saccharomyces cerevisiae

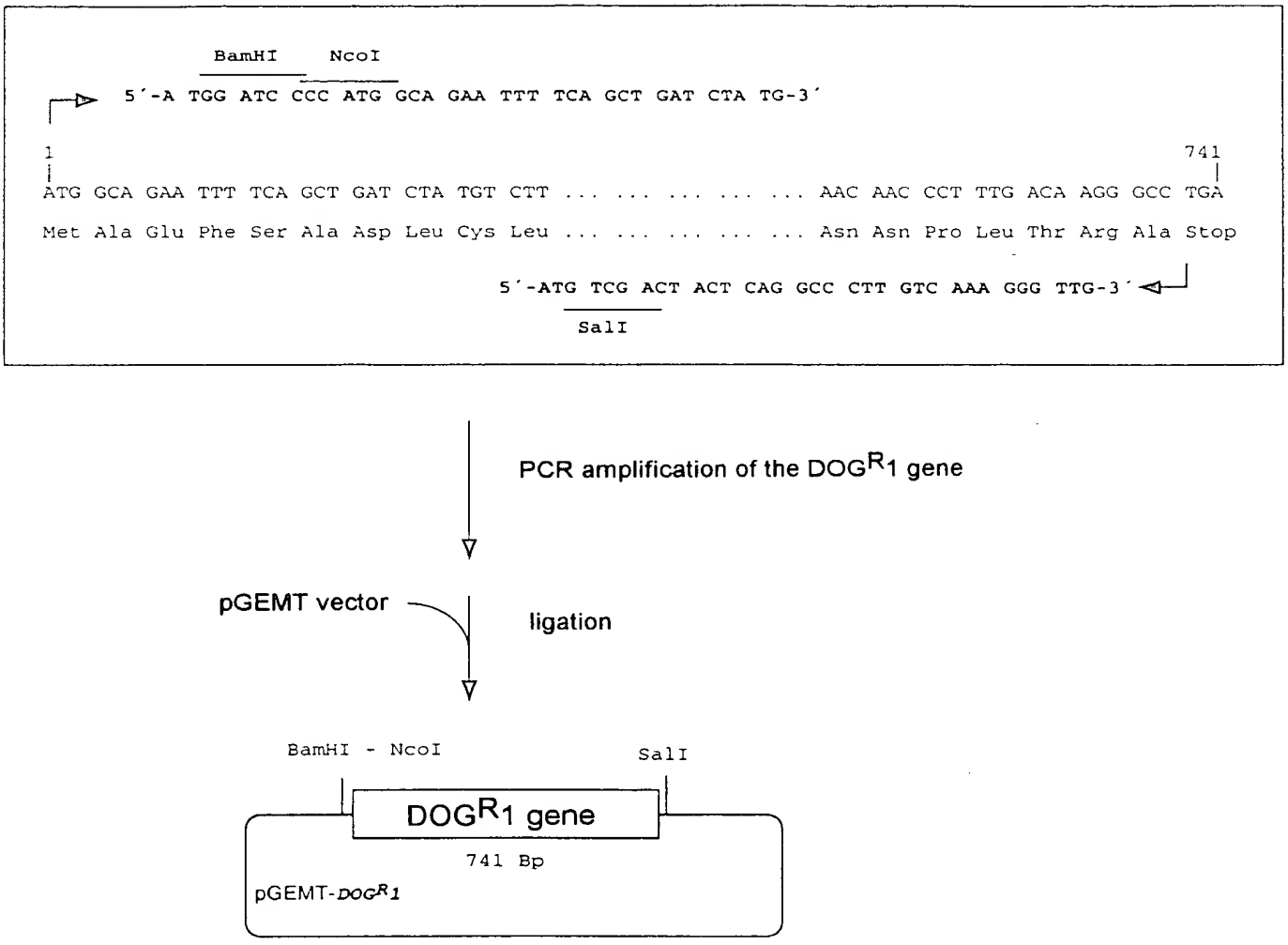

Figure 3

Binary vector for the over-expression of the DOG^{R}1 gene from yeast in transgenic plants

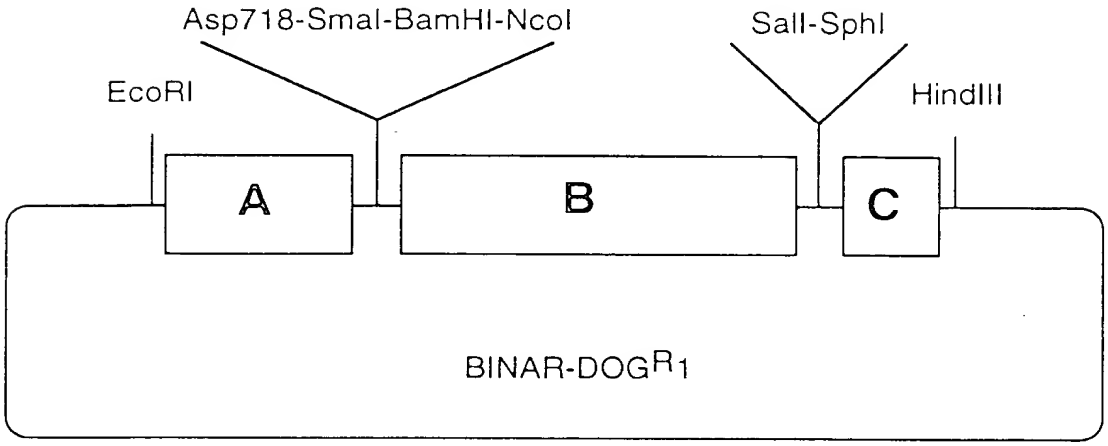

Figure 4

Detection of the DOG^{R}1 gene by PCR amplification in genomic DNA of transgenic tobacco plants

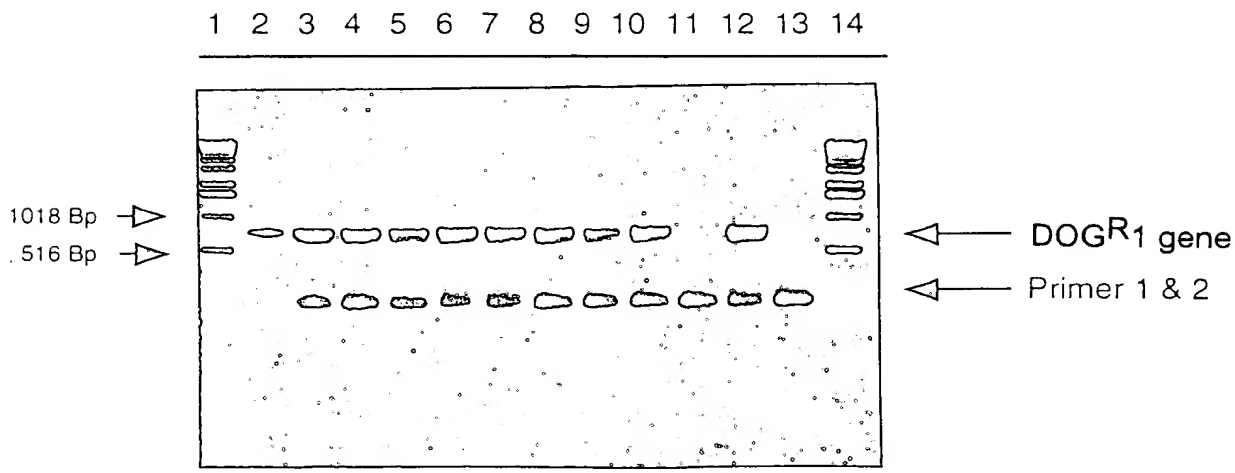

Figure 5

Detection of the DOG^{R}1 mRNA by Northern analysis in leaves of transgenic tobacco plants

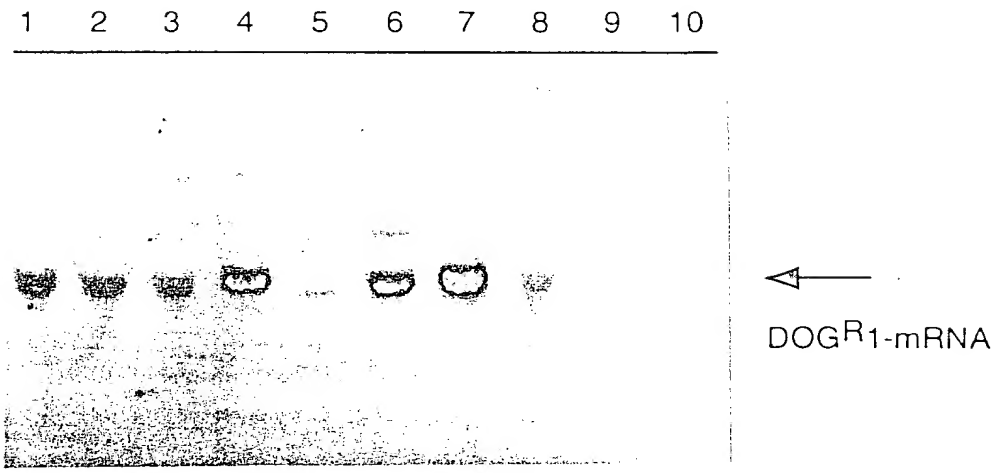

Figure 6

Detection of the DOG^{R}1 mediated resistance: seeds of transgenic tobacco plants

Figure 7

Detection of the DOG^{R}1 mediated resistance:
transgenic potato plants

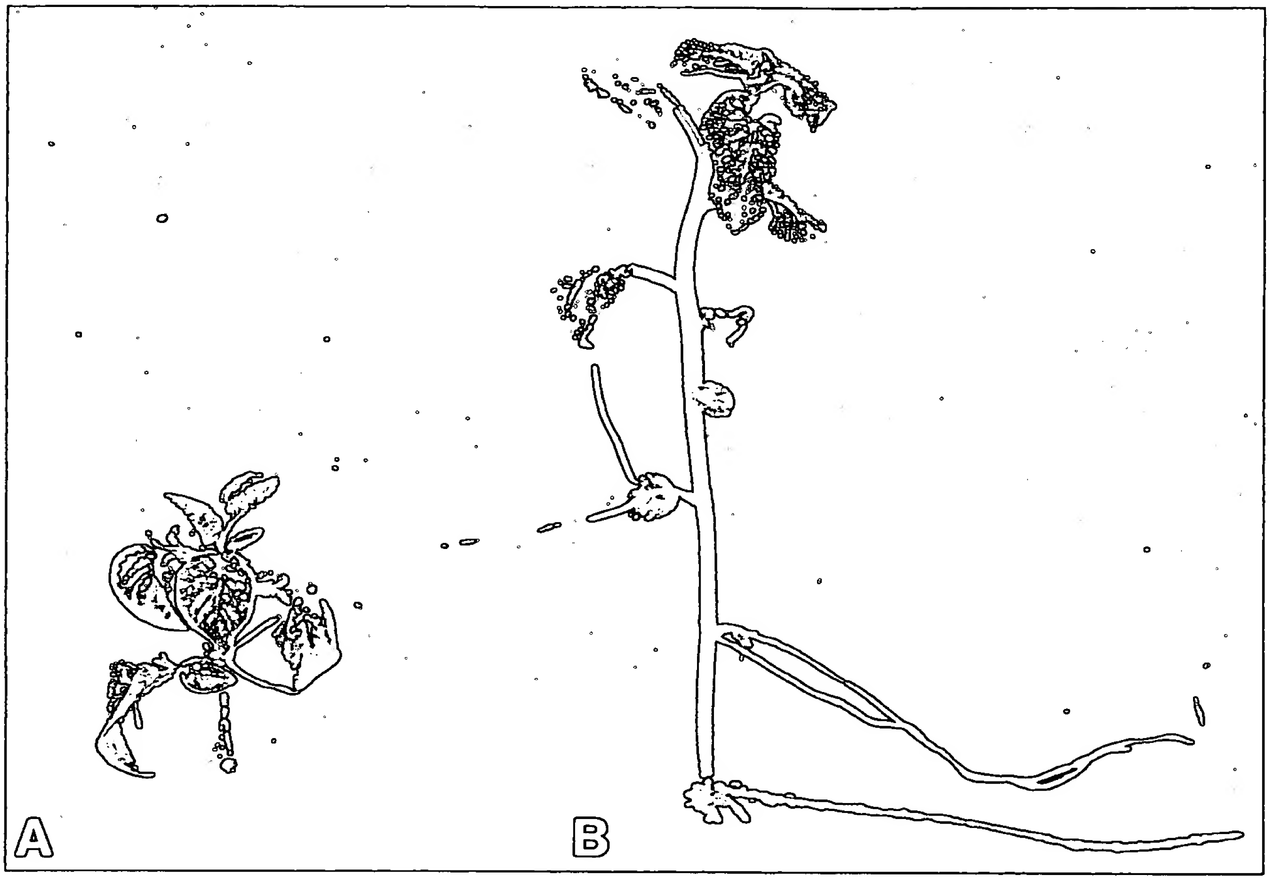

Figure 8

Binary vector for the over-expression of the DOG^{R}1 gene from yeast in transgenic pea plants

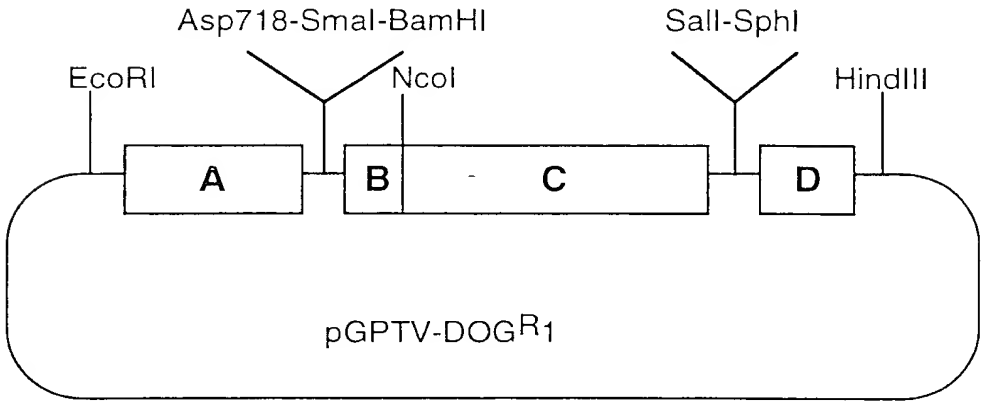

Figure 9

Detection of the $DOG^{R}1$ mediated resistance:
callus of transgenic pea plants

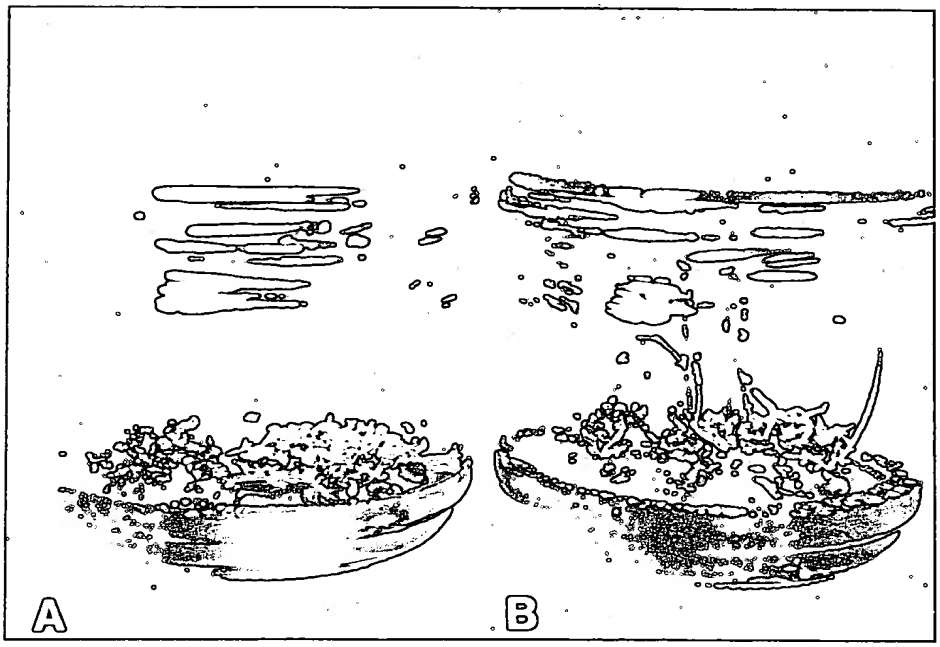

Figure 10